Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

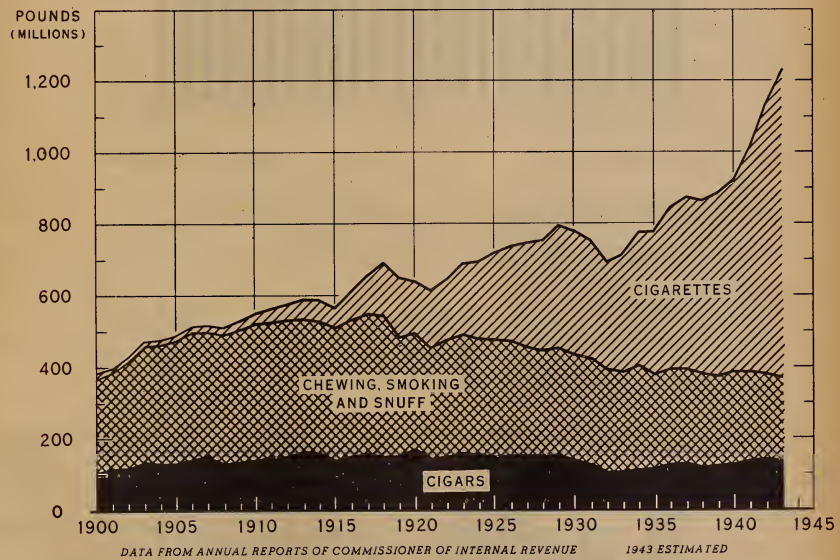
AUG 19 1944

THE Tobacco SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TS - 29 BAE JULY 1944

TOBACCO (UNSTEMMED EQUIVALENT) USED IN MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1900-1943



DATA FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE *1943 ESTIMATED*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 32738 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The unstemmed equivalent of leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of tobacco products in this country reached a new all-time high of more than 1.2 billion pounds in 1943. The outlook is for a slight further increase in total consumption in 1944. Total leaf consumption in each year since 1932 has shown an increase over the preceding year and since 1936 has established a new record high each year.

Consumption of cigarette leaf in 1943 was at the highest level on record, but consumption of smoking tobacco and cigar leaf was below 1942. Consumption of snuff and chewing tobacco has also increased, partly because of increased incomes and factory employment. There has been a marked upward trend in the proportion of the total usage represented by cigarette manufacturing a decline in the proportion represented by cigars and manufactured tobacco.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: PRODUCTION BY TYPES, UNITED STATES, 1919-43

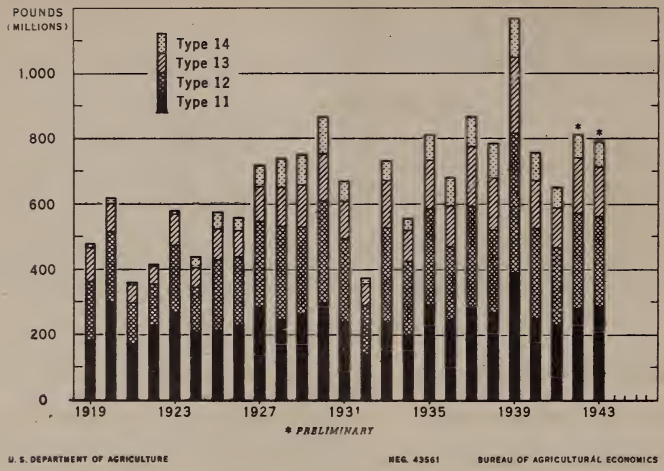


FIGURE 1

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: CROP VALUE BY TYPES, UNITED STATES, 1919-43

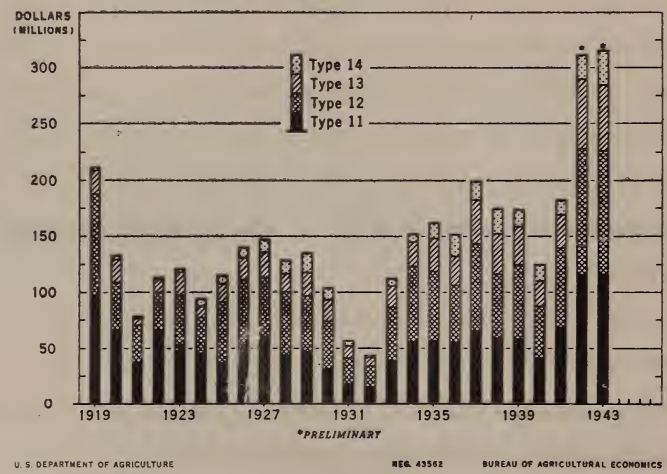


FIGURE 2

Although the production and value of flue-cured tobacco varies greatly from year to year, the long-term trend, because of the increased popularity of cigarettes, is upward. Over a period of years there has been an upward trend in the proportion of the total production and value of flue-cured represented by type 14, produced in Georgia and Florida, and a decline in the proportion of the total represented by 11a, produced in the old Belt of North Carolina and Virginia. Reflecting the rise and fall of consumer incomes, the total production and value of flue-cured leaf usually decline during periods of business depression and increase during prosperity.

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

In This Issue

	Page
Summary	3
Flue-cured	5
Burley	10
Maryland	12
Dark Tobaccos	14
Cigar Tobaccos	18

Summary

Despite a late spring and drought in many southern tobacco areas during May and June, the largest crop of tobacco since 1939 is in prospect this year. Crop conditions, as of July 1, point to a 1944 tobacco production of 1,484 million pounds, 6 percent over last year's crop of 1,399 million pounds. The exceptionally strong demand for leaf tobacco has led farmers to plant the largest acreages since 1939. The yield per acre is placed at 880 pounds compared with 966 last year, and 986 pounds for the 5-year period 1939-43. The combined acreage of all types is placed at 1,686,000 acres, an increase of 16.4 percent over last year's harvested acreage of 1,449,000 acres. The indicated acreage is above last year for all classes except fire-cured, which is down 4 percent.

The 1944-45 flue-cured marketing season was scheduled to begin July 24 with the opening of the Georgia-Florida markets. A strong demand and favorable prices for the leaf are again in prospect. The 1944 crop of flue-cured has been placed under a maximum price regulation which provides for a maximum weighted-average purchase price of 43-1/2 cents for tied tobacco and 39 cents for untied tobacco. Crop conditions on July 1 indicate a 1944 flue-cured crop of 833.7 million pounds--an increase of 6 percent over 1943 and 6.5 percent

above the 10-year (1933-42) average production. The acreage as indicated by the report is somewhat smaller than the allotted acreage for this type, and the indicated yield of 843 pounds per acre is below that of 1043. Owing to the high level of domestic manufacturing and exports, stocks of flue-cured on July 1 are expected to be lower than last year by about 181 million pounds, but this decrease in the carry-over is partly offset by the indicated increase of about 45 million pounds in the current crop over 1943 production. The estimated total supply as of July 1 is below that of a year ago by about 135 million pounds.

Despite a large 1944 production the total supply of burley is expected to be slightly less in the 1944-45 season than in the present season. The 1944 crop is indicated at about 412 million pounds, 22 million pounds larger than last year's crop. Like flue-cured, consumption of burley is expected to continue at a relatively high level next season.

The 1943 crop of Maryland, now being marketed, was one of the smallest on record and was of exceptionally poor quality. Prices of better grades of Maryland are at the established ceiling of 62 cents per pound, but owing partly to the large percentage of poor-quality leaf the average of 48 cents so far this season is below last year's average of 56 cents.

The 1944 production of fire-cured as of July 1 is placed at 56 million pounds, 8 million below last year's low level. Production of dark air-cured is expected to be about 33 million pounds compared with 30 million last year. Last year's crop of dark air-cured was the smallest on record.

The supply of domestic cigar tobacco on October 1, 1944 is estimated at approximately 399.2 million pounds, 2.1 million less than a year earlier. Stocks on October 1, 1944 are expected to be slightly less than on the same date of 1943. Production for 1944 is placed at 121.4 million pounds, compared with 108.8 million last year.

In general, the outlook for tobacco during the next year or so is regarded as favorable in view of the continued strong demand for tobacco products. Stocks of aged tobacco held in this country and in Britain are low in relation to demand, while the supply of United States grown leaf in most of the countries on the European continent and in the Far East is probably nonexistent. It is possible that exports during the next year or so after the fall of Axis Europe may increase considerably over present levels.

Chiefly because of the large military personnel abroad, consumption of tobacco products in this country has increased little if any over last year, but the over-all consumption, including the overseas military, is above the record level of 1943.

-- July 27, 1944

FLUE-CURED, TYPES 11-14

1944 Marketing Season Opens July 24 in Georgia-Florida Area; Favorable Prices Expected 1/

The 1944 flue-cured marketing season was scheduled to begin July 24 with the opening of the Georgia-Florida markets. Indications point to a strong demand and favorable prices for flue-cured again this year. In general, the growing season in that area has been reasonably favorable and a large crop of good-quality tobacco has been reported.

Price Ceilings and Differentials Established by Office of Price Administration

In keeping with the Government's program of economic stabilization, the Office of Price Administration has announced that the 1944 crop of flue-cured tobacco, as was the case last year, will be subjected to a maximum price regulation with differentials between tied and untied tobacco. The formal order, effective July 28, provides for a maximum weighted average

1/ The United States Tobacco Association has announced the opening dates for the 1944 flue-cured markets as follows:

Georgia-Florida	(type 14)	July 24
Border Belt	(type 13)	August 1
Eastern North Carolina	(type 12)	August 21
Middle Belt	(type 11b)	September 11
Old Belt	(type 11a)	September 18

purchase price of 43-1/2 cents per pound for tied tobacco and 39 cents for untied tobacco. The regulation is similar to the order in effect last season in that the regulation is in terms of weighted average purchase price and recognizes the principle of price differentials between the different flue-cured belts. Normally types 11, 12, and 13, produced in the Carolinas and Virginia are tied in hands before being sold, while type 14, produced in Georgia and Florida is sold loose.

Inasmuch as the 1943 ceiling in effect at the beginning of the Georgia-Florida selling season did not provide for price differentials between tied and untied tobacco, some tobacco produced in South Carolina moved to Georgia markets and sold loose as type 14. An amendment to the 1943 regulation, however, provided for a weighted average purchase price of 41 cents for tied tobacco and 38 cents for untied tobacco.

The differential that will exist under the regulation between prices for tied and untied tobacco is that recommended by the Flue-Cured Tobacco Advisory Committee and other representatives of the industry.

In addition to price ceilings at the grower's level, the 1944 regulation provides for control of all sales of the crop from producer to manufacturer. The regulation provides mark-ups for resales by dealers based on historical prices charged by dealers to various types of purchasers. It also sets prices that may be charged for stemming and re-drying performed by dealers. The Office of Price Administration stated that the new price ceilings will have no immediate effect on retail cigarette prices.

Limitations Placed on Purchase of 1944 Crop; Allocated as to Domestic and Foreign Usage

Because of the exceptionally strong demand for flue-cured tobacco this season and necessity for the establishment of ceiling prices, officials of the War Food Administration, to insure a fair distribution of the crop, have deemed it advisable to limit the purchases of the 1944 crop of flue-cured tobacco by manufacturers and dealers.

Under the order, which is based on the July estimated production of 834 million pounds, manufacturers may acquire 1944 flue-cured tobacco up to 74 percent of the quantity which they used for manufacturing purposes in the year ended June 30, 1944. Manufacturers' purchases at auction are limited to the same proportion of the total purchases as was acquired from the crops of 1939 to 1942, inclusive.

Dealers, on the other hand, may purchase flue-cured tobacco of the 1944 crop at auction, for their own account, up to 100 percent of the quantity they were allowed to purchase from the 1943 crop.

The 1944 production has also been allocated by the War Food Administration as to domestic and foreign use. On the basis of current crop estimates it was determined that 482 million pounds may be used domestically, and 352 million pounds used to meet the requirements of the United Kingdom and other

Allied and friendly nations. The percentage which manufacturers and dealers are permitted to buy this season is based on the total earmarked for domestic consumption in relation to the base-period use.

It was stated officially when the order was issued July 19, that if later estimates of production are larger than the 834 million pounds, the order will be amended accordingly, with most of the increases for domestic users.

Acreage up 17 Percent;
Larger Crop Expected
Despite Low Yields

According to a recent release of the Crop Reporting Board, the fifth largest acreage of flue-cured tobacco on record is in prospect for harvest in 1944. The indicated acreage as of July 1, is 989,300 acres, 17.1 percent above the 844,800 acres harvested in 1943. March prospective acreage, as reported by the Board, was 996,300 acres. July 1 reports indicate a flue-cured crop of approximately 834 million pounds, 5.8 percent above the 788 million-pound crop produced last year.

The indicated increase in this season's crop over last year has resulted altogether from the considerably larger acreage, since yields in all flue-cured areas except the Border Belt of North Carolina (type 13) are below 1943. Up to July 1 the weather was particularly unfavorable in eastern North Carolina (type 12) and in the Old Belt of North Carolina and Virginia (type 11). The July 1 indicated average yield for all flue-cured is 843 pounds per acre, compared with 933 last year, and is the lowest since 1936. Excessive rain and late frost in some areas interfered with growth of plants in seedbeds and made transplanting difficult. It is possible, however, that considerable change may take place in the size of the crop before harvest time, particularly in two areas which have suffered most from drought.

Stocks Below Last Year

As a result of the high level of domestic manufacturing, substantial lend-lease shipments, and other exports, stocks of flue-cured tobacco declined further during the past season. On July 1, 1944, stocks held by manufacturers and dealers were estimated at 1,197.3 million pounds (farm-sales weight), 181 million pounds below July 1, 1943. Moreover, of this total, about 154 million pounds consisted of leaf held by or for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Of the total estimated stocks of flue-cured, on July 1, 1944, more than 1,000 million pounds will be available for domestic manufacturing.

With domestic consumption of tobacco tending to level off and a near record crop in prospect for 1944, it is possible that the stocks situation, from a long-term point of view, will have improved by July 1, 1945. However, in relation to consumption, manufacturers are probably holding smaller stocks of aged tobacco than in many years. Stocks of flue-cured leaf now represent more than 18 months' utilization at the current rate of manufacturing, which is below normal.

An indicated 1944 crop of 834 million pounds of flue-cured, together with an estimated carry-over of 1,197 million pounds on July 1, 1944, brought the total estimated supply of this tobacco to 2,031 million pounds, a decline of about 181 million pounds below that available on July 1, 1943.

Stocks of Foreign-Grown Cigarette Leaf Near Lowest Level on Record

Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette tobaccos (generally used along with flue-cured and burley for blending in cigarettes) held in this country have declined rather consistently since the beginning of the war, and are now near the lowest point for any quarter since 1930. Stocks held by manufacturers and dealers on April 1, 1944 amounted to a little over 58 million pounds, 51 percent below the 118 million pounds reported on April 1, 1940. But stocks were exceptionally large in 1940. It is probable that the large holdings of foreign-grown cigarette leaf reported as held in this country during the period 1939-41 were the result of an attempt on the part of manufacturers to avert a shortage of leaf owing to shipping difficulties. The present low level of foreign-grown stocks indicates a substantial utilization of the large reserve supply, although shipments of foreign-grown leaf, including Turkish, have been arriving in considerable quantities. Although the decline in stocks of foreign-grown leaf has been greater proportionately than the decline in stocks of flue-cured and burley, it does not necessarily mean that manufacturers have placed greater dependence than usual upon domestically-grown tobaccos.

Cigarette Consumption Continues at High Level; Tax-Paid Withdrawals below Year Ago

The major factor in the exceptionally strong demand for flue-cured tobacco during the last two seasons was the high level of domestic manufacturing and consumption of tobacco products, particularly cigarettes. It is estimated that the unstemmed equivalent of leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of tobacco products in 1943 amounted to more than 1,200 million pounds, compared with 1,100 million in 1942 and 885 million pounds in 1939. Of the total consumption in 1943, an estimated 800 million pounds were used in the manufacture of cigarettes, and 150 million pounds were used in smoking tobacco, the principal products manufactured from flue-cured leaf.

In the aggregate and on a per capita basis, consumption appears to have reached a peak in 1943. In terms of leaf equivalent (which includes foreign-grown tobaccos) the estimated per capita consumption in the United States in 1943 was 8.7 pounds, compared with 6.6 in 1939. This is by far the largest consumption of tobacco in the history of the industry. The high level of consumption is expected to continue during the remainder of 1944 and in 1945.

It is estimated that during the calendar year 1943 the number of tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes in this country amounted to more than 265 billion. This is an increase of more than 10 percent over 1942, and represents a per capita consumption of almost 1,900 cigarettes, which is nearly 60 times the utilization in 1900. During December 1943, the 37th consecutive month to show an increase over the same month a year earlier, 22.8 billion

tax-paid cigarettes were withdrawn. But the 37-month period of continuous increase came to an end in January 1944 when withdrawals declined to 20.1 billion, 1.25 percent under January 1943. Likewise, withdrawals during February and March were below the same months of 1943. For the first 11 months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943, approximately 237 billion tax-paid cigarettes were withdrawn, 6 percent above the 223 billion withdrawn during the same period a year earlier. The large number of cigarettes shipped abroad to the armed forces are not included in the above figures. It is probable that consumption of cigarettes produced in this country, including those shipped to the armed forces, is now above the high level of 1943.

Domestic consumption of smoking tobacco, another outlet for flue-cured leaf, has declined rather consistently during the war. Production, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, during the first 4 months of 1944 totaled 36.5 million pounds, a decline of 30 percent from the same period of 1943.

Behind the exceptionally high level of domestic utilization are two factors which have been operating to increase the over-all consumption of tobacco products. The first of these is the long-time upward trend in the per capita consumption of tobacco products in this country. Total consumption in each year since 1932 has shown an increase over the preceding year. Furthermore, there has been a marked upward trend in the proportion of the total consumption represented by cigarettes, and a decline in the proportion represented by cigars and manufactured tobacco. The demand for and consumption of tobacco products is also affected by changes in the purchasing power of consumers. Over a period of years there has been a rather close relationship between wage payments to nonagricultural workers and per capita consumption of tobacco products. During years of low industrial activity and low wage income, such as in 1921 and the early 1930's, there were decreases in the over-all consumption of tobacco products, while in periods of rising industrial employment there were increases in the consumption of tobacco products.

But changes in the purchasing power of consumers affect the various tobacco products differently. During periods of rising incomes, the demand for cigars and cigarettes, particularly the latter, expands, while the demand for smoking tobacco declines. These changes have been especially pronounced during this war. Sales of cigars in the higher-priced classes have increased substantially, whereas sales of low-priced cigars have greatly declined. The decline in the consumption of the low-price cigars is due primarily to lowered output of these types for civilian use.

Table 1.- Flue-cured tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1935-39, annual 1940-44 1/

Year	Production	Stocks, July 1	Total supply	Disappearance, year beginning July	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
Average 1935-39	863.6	881.6	1,745.2	732.2	20.5
1940	759.9	1,409.7	2,169.6	576.7	16.4
1941	649.5	1,592.9	2,242.4	783.0	28.1
1942	811.7	1,459.5	2,271.2	2/ 877.0	38.4
1943 3/	788.5	1,378.8	2,167.3	5/ 970.0	40.2
1944	4/ 833.7	5/ 1,197.3	5/ 2,031.0		

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.
2/ Owing to a change in the method of reporting Commodity Credit Corporation holdings, the 1942-43 season disappearance figure does not agree mathematically with the difference between the supply as of July 1, 1942 and stocks as of July 1, 1943. For an explanation see the 1943-44 Flue-cured Market Review of the War Food Administration.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Indicated July 1.
5/ Estimated.

BURLEY, TYPE 31

Despite Lower Yields, July 1 Indications Point to Second Largest Crop on Record

Crop conditions as of July 1 indicate a burley production of 411 million pounds, an increase of 5.4 percent over the relatively large crop of 1943. The 1944 acreage is placed at 469,500, compared with last year's harvested acreage of 391,400 acres. The larger production is altogether the result of the increase in acreage, as in all major growing areas yields of burley are reported below those obtained in 1943. As of July 1, the indicated yield is 877 pounds per acre compared with 966 last year, and the record yield of 1,024 pounds in 1940.

Stocks Below Year Ago

As a result of the high level of leaf consumption in the domestic manufacture of cigarettes and smoking tobacco, stocks of burley are below those of a year ago. Stocks held by manufacturers and dealers on October 1, 1943 totaled 686 million pounds, 9.2 percent less than on October 1, 1942. Disappearance (largely domestic consumption) during the 12-month period ended September 30, 1943, of 412.8 million pounds, materially exceeded the 1942 production. Likewise, disappearance exceeded production by a considerable amount in the preceding year. The substantial excess of estimated

1943-44 disappearance (435 million pounds) over 1943 indicated production will again reduce stocks as of the end of the season (September 30), possibly to 641 million pounds. On October 1 of last year stocks of burley were approximately 160 percent of estimated disappearance for the current season as compared with 183 percent a year earlier. With conditions favoring a larger crop in 1944 and domestic consumption of cigarettes tending to level off, it is possible that stocks of burley leaf on October 1, 1945, will be only slightly below stocks on the same date of 1944.

Because of the outlook for a larger 1944 production, the situation with regard to the total supply of burley is somewhat more favorable than that of manufacturers' and dealers' inventories. For the 1943-44 season the supply of leaf available for domestic manufacturing, export, and carry-over, represented 250 percent of estimated disappearance compared with 266 a year earlier, and 335 percent in the 1940-41 season. But because of the large 1939 crop the supply of leaf in 1940 was exceptionally large in relation to consumption . With a 1944 production of 412 million pounds and a carry-over of 641 million pounds, the total supply available for domestic consumption and export would be 1,053 million pounds for 1944-45, a decrease of about 23 million pounds below 1943.

Largely as a result of the increased popularity of cigarettes, domestic consumption of burley has increased over a period of years both in the aggregate and on a per capita basis. Domestic consumption increased from an estimated 226 million pounds in 1923 to about 410 million pounds in 1943, or on a per capita basis from slightly less than 2 pounds to a little over 3 pounds. During the same period the consumption of cigarettes increased from 1.73 pounds per person (total population) to 5.54 pounds. Smoking tobacco on the other hand, declined from 1.39 pounds to 1.10 pounds per person during this same period of time, and chewing tobacco declined from 1.93 pounds to 0.82 pounds per person.

Although the consumption of burley in this country has increased almost 90 percent during the last two decades, it has not increased so rapidly as flue-cured. Unlike flue-cured, burley never has been important as an export type, its use being primarily in the domestic manufacture of cigarettes, smoking tobacco, and chewing tobacco. The percentages of the burley crops exported have declined steadily since 1933, whereas the percentages used domestically have increased. Domestic consumption now accounts for about 98 percent of total disappearance, while more than 60 percent of that amount goes into the manufacture of cigarettes. Britain normally takes the bulk of the cigarette leaf exported from this country. Traditionally, British buyers have prefered the so-called "Virginia tobaccos". Originally this meant tobacco grown in Virginia, but today it refers to the flue-cured types generally.

Table 2.- Burley tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and average price, average 1935-39, annual 1940-44 1/

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Total supply	Disappearance, year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
Average 1935-39	315.9	673.6	989.5	317.5	22.2
1940	375.3	762.3	1,137.6	339.5	16.2
1941	336.8	798.1	1,134.9	379.6	29.2
1942	343.5	755.3	1,098.8	412.8	41.8
1943 2/	390.0	686.0	4/ 1,076.0	4/ 435.0	45.5
1944	3/ 411.9	4/ 641.0	4/ 1,052.9		

1/ Farm-sales-weight.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Indicated July 1.
4/ Estimated.

MARYLAND, TYPE 32

Maximum Price Regulation for 1943 Crop Issued by OPA

Just before the opening of the southern Maryland auction markets on May 9, the Office of Price Administration announced a maximum price regulation on the 1943 crop of Maryland tobacco. This regulation, the first issued on Maryland leaf, fixed a maximum weighted average purchase price of 52 cents per pound which all purchasers of Maryland tobacco were required to observe. Soon after the auction markets began selling the 1943 crop it became evident that under the existing circumstances the season average returns to growers would be substantially less than was contemplated under the regulation. Dissatisfaction of growers and warehousemen with the technique of operation of the ceiling regulation became apparent. The quality of the leaf was exceptionally poor and it was evident that buyers for cigarette manufacturers, the largest users of Maryland tobacco, were not interested in purchasing the low grades of this crop. It was evident also that cigar manufacturers were interested only in the low grades of this tobacco and that they generally pay prices substantially below those paid by cigarette manufacturers. It was decided that the markets should be closed until further study could be given the matter and an adjustment made in the technique of operation of the maximum price regulation. Consequently, maximum price regulation No. 532 was revised, effective May 20. The revised regulation established a maximum ceiling price of 62 cents per pound for any sales of Maryland leaf except those made by dealers, for whom separate provisions were made.

As a result of this action all southern Maryland loose-leaf auction markets and the Baltimore market reopened for sale of the 1943 crop. The new regulation allowed flexibility in that it permitted buyers to make

purchases according to needs, but only so long as the 62-cent ceiling was not violated. The averaging of all purchases, and the necessity of proportioning purchases in such a way as to be within the 52-cent limit at the end of the season were no longer necessary.

Average Prices Below Last Year

The four southern Maryland markets at Upper Marlboro, Hughesville, La Plata, and Waldorf reopened after the revised maximum price regulation became effective. Prices paid growers on the opening averaged slightly above 49 cents per pound. As compared with the opening sales last year, the better grades of leaf were about 12 cents per pound higher, but the lower grades were at about the same prices. But as compared with the closing sales of last season, prices are about the same for better grades of tobacco while much lower prices are being paid for leaf of poor quality.

Net farm sales on the auction market through July 7 have totaled approximately 8-1/2 million pounds at an average of 48.5 cents per pound. The season average for the 1942 crop was approximately 56 cents per pound, which was by far the highest price ever paid for Maryland leaf.

Further Reduction in Stocks Indicated; Consumption at Record Level

As a result of the continued high level of domestic manufacturing, stocks of Maryland leaf are below a year ago, and a further reduction is indicated for the season beginning January 1, 1945. On April 1, 1944, stocks held by manufacturers and dealers totaled 37.5 million pounds (farm-sales weight), which was slightly below April 1, 1943. Additions to manufacturers' stocks through purchases of the 1943 crop which is now being marketed will be substantially less than 1944 consumption. Disappearance of the leaf during 1943 was about 67 percent of stocks (as reported at the beginning of the season), compared with 63 percent a year earlier. Assuming a 1944 disappearance of 30 million pounds, stocks on January 1, 1944 would be reduced to about 31 million pounds, and in relation to demand, the lowest on record. As little Maryland has been exported since the beginning of the war, practically all of the stocks held by manufacturers and dealers will be available for domestic consumption, and a large percentage for the manufacture of cigarettes.

Because of the short 1943 crop, the supply situation for the 1944 season is less favorable than manufacturers' and dealers' inventories. The estimated supply of Maryland on January 1, 1944, was somewhat more than 62 million pounds, a reduction of 14 million below January 1, 1943. Assuming 1944 domestic consumption and exports to be about 30 million pounds, the season's disappearance should represent about 48 percent of the total supply (as of January 1), compared with 42 percent a year earlier.

The 1944 crop of Maryland as of July 1 is placed at 28.1 million pounds, compared with an estimated 17.6 million-pound crop in 1943 and an average of 28.9 million for the 5-year period 1935-39. According to reports,

the outlook for the new crop is reasonably favorable. But despite favorable crop conditions prevailing at present, and the prospect of a normal harvest, the outlook is for a sharply reduced supply of Maryland next season. The indicated 1944 crop of 28.1 million pounds, plus stocks of 31.4 million pounds estimated for January 1, 1945, results in an estimated total supply of 59.5 million pounds available for 1945.

Although the outlook for exports of tobacco generally is more favorable now than at any time since the entrance of this country into the war, it is possible that exports of Maryland may not increase to any great extent in the near future. The trend in exports has been downward for a long time. In 1926 exports of Maryland leaf amounted to more than 20 million pounds, whereas in 1942 less than 3 million pounds were sent abroad. During that time Maryland tobacco has become increasingly popular with domestic cigarette manufacturers. The leaf is now used primarily in the domestic manufacture of cigarettes and its consumption has increased along with the rise in consumption of cigarettes. Maryland leaf represents a very small part of all cigarette leaf produced in this country, and the percentage of the total has not changed greatly during the last two decades. If the long-term upward trend in cigarette consumption continues, the demand for Maryland should remain relatively strong, and from the standpoints of both the long-term outlook and the present supply and demand conditions, an expansion in acreage and production in the next few years seems desirable.

Table 3.- Maryland tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1935-39, annual 1940-44 1/

Year	Production (sold in the following year)	Stocks, Jan. 1 of following year	Total supply for the following year	Disappearance during the following year	Season average farm price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
Average 1935-39	28.9	38.4	67.3	27.9	20.4
1940	32.6	43.2	75.8	30.8	33.0
1941	31.2	45.0	76.2	28.5	30.1
1942	28.1	47.7	75.8	2/ 32.0	2/ 56.5
1943 2/	17.6	43.8	61.4	4/ 30.0	2/ 52.0
1944	3/ 28.1	4/ 31.4	4/ 59.5		

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Indicated July 1.
4/ Estimated.

FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED, TYPES 21-24 AND 35-37

Larger Acreage of Types 35-37 Indicated; Production of Total Dark Tobaccos Below Last Year

As a result of the high prices paid growers last season and the absence of control measures, the acreage planted to the dark tobaccos has increased

over the acreage of 1943. The increased acreage in 1944, however, is due altogether to an increase in dark air-cured (types 35-37), as a slight decrease in fire-cured is indicated. Total domestic production of all types of dark tobaccos combined is now placed at approximately 89 million pounds, 6.3 percent decrease from 1943, but 36.4 percent below the average for the 5-year period 1935-39. The expected decrease in production is due entirely to the lower yield per acre as the total acreage is well above 1943.

In contrast to the small crop produced last year, dark air-cured production is expected to reach 33 million pounds -- an increase of about 3 million pounds over 1943. Production of One Sucker (type 35) is placed at 19 million pounds, compared with 17 million last year. Production of Green River (type 36) is expected to reach 12 million pounds, compared with the record low of 10.9 million produced in 1943. This year's production of Virginia sun-cured (type 37) is expected to be about the same as last year's production of approximately 2 million pounds.

As of July 1, fire-cured production is placed at 56.2 million pounds, 10 million below the record low of 64.8 million pounds produced in 1943. Indicated fire-cured acreage this year is placed at 65,800 acres, a 4.4 percent decrease below the 68,800 acres planted in 1943. Indicated fire-cured yields this year are 855 pounds per acre as compared with 942 last season.

Stocks Below Year Ago; Decrease in Supplies of Dark Tobaccos Indicated

Largely as a result of the small 1943 crop and increased exports, stocks of all types of dark tobaccos are slightly below a year ago. Manufacturers' and dealers' leaf inventories on October 1, 1944 are expected to total about 229 million pounds compared with 245 in 1942 and 207 in 1940. The 1944 crop, as of July 1, of 89.3 million pounds together with the estimated carry-over of 229 million, gives an available supply for next season of slightly more than 318 million pounds, 16.5 percent below the average for the 5-year period 1935-39, when there was a definite surplus of dark tobaccos. Disappearance (domestic consumption and exports) for the 1943-44 season is preliminarily placed at 111 million pounds, about the same as last season, but well below the 1935-39 average.

Stocks of fire-cured (types 21-24) are expected to be about 11 million pounds below the 179.8 million pounds reported on October 1, 1943. Total disappearance this season of 76 million pounds is about the same as last season.

Stocks of dark air-cured (types 35-37) are preliminarily placed at 60.5 million pounds for the beginning of next season, about 5 million below October 1, 1943 and about the same as the 1935-39 average. Due to the increase in production this year, the 1944-45 season supply is expected to be about 93.5 million pounds, which will be 2 million below a year earlier. Disappearance this season was about the same as 1942-43 season. Domestic consumption and exports of One Sucker (type 35) of 19.3 million pounds was about 4 million pounds greater than the preceding season. Disappearance of Green River (type 36) is less this season than last, and Virginia sun-cured is about the same.

Domestic Consumption of Snuff and Chewing Tobacco at High Level

The major domestic use for the dark tobaccos produced in the United States is in the manufacture of snuff and plug chewing tobacco, the consumption of which has increased under war conditions. Tax-paid withdrawals of snuff, the principal trade outlet for the fire-cured types, have shown substantial increases over pre-war years, but are now running below the level established last year. During the first 10 months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, domestic consumption, as indicated by sale of revenue stamps, totaled 35.4 million pounds, slightly less than for the same period a year earlier. Withdrawal of 3.7 million pounds during May 1944, was 17.26 percent above the same month of 1943. Production of chewing tobacco (plug and twist), the principal trade outlet for dark air-cured, continues to be relatively high. Production of plug was 15.4 million pounds for the first 3 months of 1944, an increase of 5.26 percent over the 14.7 million pounds produced in the corresponding period of 1943. Furthermore, March showed an increase of 2.37 percent over the same month of the preceding year. During the first 3 months of the present calendar year, production of twist increased 35,864 pounds, or 2.3 percent. March 1944 also showed an increase over March 1943 by a little more than 5 percent. Consumption of tobacco products will probably continue at a relatively high rate for the remainder of the period of high industrial employment in war plants, but this does not appear to represent a reversal of the long-time downward trend in the use of chewing tobacco in this country.

Supplies Now in Line with Reduced Demand

For many years before World War II the trend in demand for the dark types of tobacco produced in this country was downward. This was due mainly to a shrinkage of export markets, although reduced domestic consumption was also a factor of considerable importance. In the years immediately preceding the outbreak of this war, an average of about 70 million pounds of dark tobacco was exported annually. This was less than one-half the volume of exports in the early 1920's. Following the outbreak of war, the stoppage of trade with countries of continental Europe cut off most of the remaining exports of fire-cured and dark air-cured leaf from the United States. Domestic demand for fire-cured leaf has been fairly well maintained owing to the stability of snuff consumption. The demand for dark air-cured, however, used principally in the manufacture of plug chewing, fine-cut chewing, and twist, declined drastically before the war because of the declining consumption of these products.

The low level of production during the last 3 or 4 years, increased domestic consumption, and the byproducts diversion program, have combined to bring supplies and requirements more nearly into balance than at any time in recent years. Even with domestic manufacturing at a relatively high level, the over-all disappearance of dark leaf during the last two seasons has been only slightly greater than production. Furthermore, the current over-all supply is considerably larger in relation to disappearance than any of the other major types of tobacco. However, with the brighter outlook for exports and continued high level domestic consumption in prospect, it appears likely that somewhat larger crops of dark tobaccos, particularly fire-cured, could be sold at profitable prices.

Table 4.- Dark tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1935-39, annual 1940-44 1/

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total supply	Disappearance, year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
Fire-cured types 21-24, and dark air-cured Types 35-37					
		TOTAL ALL DARK TOBACCOS			
Average 1935-39	139.9	240.7	380.6	157.1	9.9
1940	150.1	207.2	357.3	99.0	9.0
1941	101.2	258.3	359.6	111.0	13.4
1942	106.7	248.6	355.3	2/ 110.2	16.4
1943 2/	94.8	245.1	339.9	3/ 110.9	24.6
1944	4/ 89.3	3/ 229.0	3/ 318.3		
		Fire-cured			
Total, types 21-24					
Average 1935-39	103.6	181.4	284.9	120.0	10.3
1940	107.6	141.6	249.2	65.3	9.5
1941	69.7	183.9	253.6	69.0	14.1
1942	71.5	184.6	256.1	2/ 76.3	17.1
1943 2/	64.8	179.8	244.6	3/ 76.1	23.4
1944	4/ 56.3	3/ 168.5	3/ 224.8		
		Dark air-cured			
Total, types 35-37					
Average 1935-39	36.3	59.3	95.7	37.1	8.9
1940	42.5	65.6	108.1	33.7	7.7
1941	31.5	74.4	106.0	42.0	12.0
1942	35.2	64.0	99.2	2/ 34.0	15.2
1943 2/	30.0	65.3	95.3	3/ 34.8	27.2
1944	4/ 33.0	3/ 60.5	3/ 93.5		
One Sucker, type 35					
Average 1935-39	17.7	29.6	47.3	17.9	8.1
1940	21.9	31.9	53.8	18.1	7.5
1941	15.7	35.7	51.4	19.9	11.4
1942	17.9	31.5	49.3	2/ 14.9	15.5
1943 2/	17.0	34.4	51.4	3/ 19.3	24.9
1944	4/ 19.1	3/ 32.1	3/ 51.2		
Green River, type 36					
Average 1935-39	15.8	27.0	42.8	16.6	9.2
1940	17.5	30.1	47.6	12.6	7.6
1941	13.6	35.0	48.6	18.8	11.7
1942	14.9	29.8	44.7	2/ 16.7	13.7
1943 2/	10.9	28.0	38.9	3/ 13.4	29.4
1944	4/ 11.8	3/ 25.5	3/ 37.3		
Va. sun-cured, type 37					
Average 1935-39	2.8	2.8	5.6	2.6	11.9
1940	3.1	3.6	6.7	3.0	9.3
1941	2.2	3.7	6.0	3.3	17.9
1942	2.4	2.7	5.2	2/ 2.3	22.7
1943 2/	2.1	2.9	5.0	3/ 2.1	34.5
1944	4/ 2.1	3/ 2.9	3/ 5.0		

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Indicated July 1.

CIGAR TOBACCOS TYPES 41-62

Larger 1944 Acreage and Production Indicated; Stocks and Supplies Lower

As of July 1, the 1944 acreage of cigar tobaccos in this country is placed at about 86,400 acres, compared with 80,500 in 1943. By individual classes the indicated 1944 acreages are: Filler 39,800 acres, binder 36,200 acres, and wrapper 10,400 acres. In general, the weather has been favorable and the prospective yield of 1,405 pounds per acre is greater by about 7.4 percent than the average of 1,308 pounds for the 5-year period 1935-39.

The indicated production of all cigar tobaccos in the continental United States is about 121.4 million pounds, 11.5 percent more than the 108.8-million-pound crop grown in 1943. In 1943, production of cigar filler and binder decreased by 11 percent and 9 percent, respectively, below 1942, while cigar wrappers increased by 6 percent.

Stocks of domestic cigar tobaccos in the hands of manufacturers and dealers on October 1, 1944 are expected to be about 278 million pounds, 15 million less than on October 1, 1943. Of the separate classes, stocks are expected to be smaller for cigar filler and binder, but in the case of wrappers, a slight increase in stocks is indicated.

Because of the larger 1944 crop the over-all supply situation is about the same as a year ago. The current production of 121.4 million pounds plus the estimated carry-over of 278 million pounds gives a total supply of 399 million for the 1944-45 season.

Stocks of foreign-grown cigar leaf in the possession of manufacturers and dealers on October 1, 1944 are not expected to change greatly from the 25 million pounds (farm-sales weight) reported on October 1, 1943. However, the proportions of the total represented by the various types will have changed to a considerable extent. Stocks of Cuban (Havana) probably will be larger than last year, whereas stocks of Sumatra and Philippine leaf will be lower. Total holdings of foreign-cigar tobaccos in this country on April 1, 1944, amounted to approximately 28 million pounds, an increase of 6 million over the same date of 1943. This increase is due almost entirely to larger imports of Havana filler during the first quarter of 1944. Cuban stocks of 22.7 million were much larger on April 1 of this year than last. Normally, October stocks are larger than April stocks, but this probably will not be the case this year. Under the trade agreement between the United States and Cuba, a quota of 22 million pounds of Havana filler may be imported each calendar year into the United States at a 14-cent-per-pound reciprocity treaty rate. All imports of Havana filler above this quota are subject to the full tariff rate of 28 cents a pound. Withdrawal entries for Cuban tobacco presented by manufacturers at customs bonded warehouses on January 1, 1944, amounted to approximately 18.5 million pounds. This was about 85 percent of the total that may enter this country at the low 14 cent rate during 1944. Withdrawal entries for the entire 22 million pounds were presented by February 1, 1944. It is probable that larger imports will enter at the full tariff rate this year than last.

Sumatra stocks reported as held by domestic manufacturers and dealers in April 1944 totaled 4.7 million pounds, a reduction of less than 1/2 million pounds during the preceding 12-month period. It is probable that a considerable portion of present holdings of Sumatra would not be considered suitable for use by American cigar manufacturers under normal conditions. Stocks of Philippine tobacco in the United States are practically exhausted. Holdings on April 1 amounted to only 287,000 pounds compared with 739,000 a year earlier.

Domestic Consumption of Cigars below Year Ago; Military Requirements Substantial

During the calendar year 1942, domestic consumption of cigars, as indicated by sales of revenue stamps, reached 6.2 billion, the highest since 1929. Withdrawals of 5.2 billion during 1943 were 16 percent below 1942. Beginning in January 1943, in each succeeding month withdrawals have been lower than in the same month of the preceding year. During the first 11 months of the present fiscal year, withdrawals totaled 4.5 billion, a decline of 1 billion, or almost 20 percent below the corresponding period of the previous year. Inasmuch as tax-paid withdrawals do not include the large volume of tax-free cigars going to the armed forces abroad, tax-paid withdrawals are not an accurate measure of cigar production. The number of cigars exported tax-free for use of the armed forces has reached substantial proportions; if they were added to the number consumed in this country, it is probable that production would show a decline considerably less than indicated by tax-paid withdrawals. But that total output is below the level of last year is evident from the Federal Reserve Index of cigar production which stood at 89 in April, 1944, as compared with 103 a year earlier. (1935-39 = 100).

Internal Revenue figures indicate that during the last 15 months or more there has been a definite trend toward higher priced cigars. The available data indicate that the decrease in domestic consumption is largely in the low-priced groups. For each of the 6 months for which comparable data on classes are available, classes A, B, and C have shown declines from the same months of the previous year. During May 1944, these classes showed declines of 36 percent, 69 percent, and 31 percent respectively. On the other hand, classes D, E, F, and G, all higher-priced cigars, showed increases ranging from 97 to 311 percent.

The only other important trade outlet for cigar leaf is in scrap chewing tobacco, the consumption of which has increased substantially under war conditions. In contrast with cigars, production of scrap chewing is running above 1942. Production, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, during the first 10 months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, amounted to 44,049,980 pounds, an increase of 3.7 percent over the 42,462,450 pounds produced during the corresponding period a year earlier. This percentage increase is considerably less than the 12.42 percent increase reported for the first 11 months of 1942 as compared with the same period of 1941. April 1944 production of 3,681,513 pounds was a decline of 469,253 pounds, or 11.31 percent, below April 1943. There was a 3.7 percent increase, however, for the 4-month period ended April 30, 1944, as compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

Sale of Unharvested 1944 Crop of Binder and Filler Prohibited by WFA

The War Food Administration issued an order, effective June 14, prohibiting future contract purchases of most domestic cigar filler and binder types of tobacco before the crop is harvested. The specific purpose of the new order, as stated by the Administrator, is to halt the speculative practice of buying tobacco while it is still growing in the field, or during the process of curing. Nearly all types of tobacco are usually purchased after they are harvested and cured, when their quality and market value can be learned with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Last season, because of the unusually strong demand for cigar leaf, the practice of future purchases became so prevalent as to threaten to disrupt the normal distribution of the crop. The types affected by this year's order are cigar filler (types 41-44) and cigar binder (types 51-55). These tobaccos are grown in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota.

Table 5.- Cigar tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1935-39, annual 1940-44 1/

Type and year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1 2/	Total supply	Disappearance year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Total filler, types 41-45 -					
Average 1935-39	53.6	154.5	208.1	56.8	11.0
1940	66.6	151.0	217.6	60.6	11.9
1941	71.4	157.0	228.4	61.7	12.4
1942	53.6	166.7	220.3	66.7	13.2
1943 3/	47.4	153.6	201.0	6/ 53.9	18.6
1944	5/ 55.1	6/ 147.1	6/ 202.2		
Pennsylvania seedleaf, type 41 -					
Average 1935-39	37.6	99.1	136.7	36.3	12.0
1940	50.1	106.0	156.1	41.8	13.3
1941	57.7	114.3	172.0	49.1	13.2
1942	41.6	122.9	164.5	54.9	13.7
1943 3/	39.6	109.6	149.2	6/ 42.1	18.6
1944	5/ 48.3	6/ 107.1	6/ 155.4		
Miami Valley, types 42-44 -					
Average 1935-39	15.2	53.5	68.7	19.8	8.5
1940	16.5	42.6	59.1	16.4	7.7
1941	13.7	42.7	56.4	12.6	9.3
1942	12.0	43.8	55.8	11.8	11.5
1943 3/	7.8	44.0	51.8	6/ 11.8	18.3
1944	5/ 6.8	6/ 40.0	6/ 46.8		
Total binder, types 51-56 4/					
Average 1935-39	48.9	146.4	195.3	58.6	13.7
1940	67.9	136.0	203.9	67.2	14.5
1941	61.6	136.7	198.3	60.4	16.9
1942	55.7	137.8	193.5	66.9	20.3
1943 3/	51.4	126.6	178.0	6/ 61.2	30.2
1944	5/ 55.9	6/ 116.8	6/ 172.7		
Connecticut Valley broadleaf, type 51 -					
Average 1935-39	11.8	33.0	44.8	13.4	18.4
1940	12.3	27.5	39.8	16.5	21.0
1941	12.8	23.3	36.1	10.0	22.0
1942	10.4	26.1	36.5	14.2	26.0
1943 3/	10.7	22.3	33.0	6/ 9.8	40.0
1944	5/ 12.1	6/ 23.2	6/ 35.3		
Connecticut Valley Havana seed, type 52 -					
Average 1935-39	9.7	25.9	35.6	10.9	18.7
1940	13.8	24.5	38.3	12.8	21.7
1941	13.4	25.5	38.9	9.3	24.0
1942	12.7	29.6	42.3	13.3	26.4
1943 3/	11.5	29.0	40.5	6/ 15.7	37.6
1944	5/ 12.7	6/ 24.8	6/ 37.5		

Continued -

Table 5.- Cigar tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1935-39, annual 1940-44 1/ - Continued

Type and year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1 2/	Total supply	Disappearance year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
New York and Pennsylvania Havana seed, type 53 -					
Average 1935-39	1.3	2.2	3.5	1.1	10.6
1940	2.0	3.2	5.2	2.1	12.0
1941	2.2	3.1	5.3	2.4	12.9
1942	1.9	2.9	4.8	3.0	13.8
1943 3/	1.2	1.8	3.0 6/	1.4	19.8
1944	5/ 1.4 6/	1.6 6/	3.0		
Southern Wisconsin, type 54 -					
Average 1935-39	14.6	53.1	67.7	20.6	8.8
1940	20.4	43.6	64.0	24.6	8.5
1941	15.4	39.4	54.8	19.2	9.6
1942	13.8	35.6	49.4	13.3	16.2
1943 3/	13.4	36.1	49.5 6/	14.9	22.5
1944	5/ 14.1 6/	34.6 6/	48.7		
Northern Wisconsin, type 55 -					
Average 1935-39	11.2	32.2	43.4	12.3	11.0
1940	17.6	36.0	53.6	9.9	11.7
1941	16.9	43.7	60.6	18.6	14.6
1942	16.1	42.0	58.1	21.8	16.4
1943 3/	14.4	36.3	50.7 6/	18.6	25.3
1944	5/ 15.4 6/	32.1 6/	47.5		
Georgia and Florida sun-grown, type 56 4/					
1940	1.8	1.2	3.0	1.3	13.4
1941	.9	1.7	2.6	1.0	14.5
1942	.8	1.6	2.4	1.3	17.4
1943 3/	.2	1.1	1.3 6/	.8	22.0
1944	5/ .2 6/	.5 6/	.7		
Total wrapper, types 61-62 -					
Average 1935-39	9.2	10.1	19.3	9.0	76.2
1940	9.5	12.9	22.4	10.7	75.8
1941	10.1	11.7	21.8	9.1	98.4
1942	9.2	12.7	21.9	9.6	132.1
1943 3/	10.0	12.3	22.3 6/	8.4	159.1
1944	5/ 10.3 6/	13.9 6/	24.2		
Connecticut Valley shade-grown, type 61 -					
Average 1935-39	6.5	7.3	13.8	6.3	78.8
1940	5.5	9.8	15.3	7.4	80.0
1941	6.4	7.9	14.3	6.3	113.0
1942	5.6	8.0	13.6	6.0	150.0
1943 3/	6.3	7.6	13.9 6/	5.1	165.0
1944	5/ 7.1 6/	8.8 6/	15.9		

Continued -

Table 5.- Cigar tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1935-39, annual 1940-44 1/ - Continued

Type and year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1 2/	Total supply	Disappearance year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Georgia-Florida shade-grown, type 62 -					
Average 1935-39	2.7	2.8	5.5	2.7	69.9
1940	4.0	3.1	7.1	3.3	70.0
1941	3.7	3.8	7.5	2.8	73.0
1942	3.6	4.7	8.3	3.6	104.0
1943 3/	3.7	4.7	8.4	6/ 3.3	149.0
1944	5/ 3.2	6/ 5.1	6/ 8.3		

1/ Farm-sales weight. Rounded type figures do not check, in all cases, to those previously published because of rounding to add to the total for the class. In no case is the difference more than one point.

2/ Stocks held on farms not included; stocks for types 45 and 62 are as of July 1.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ From 1936 to 1939 there was a gradual shift in the relative proportion of type 45 (filler) and type 56 (binder). During this period the approximate distribution of production between the two types was as follows:

1936,	type 45	560,000 pounds
	type 56	200,000 pounds
1937,	type 45	804,000 pounds
	type 56	428,000 pounds
1938,	type 45	940,000 pounds
	type 56	600,000 pounds
1939,	type 45	700,000 pounds
	type 56	644,000 pounds

(See U.S.D.A. Cir. No. 249)

Beginning in 1940 the whole crop was classed as type 56. Stocks for any given year were divided between binder and filler in proportion to average production for the 2 perceding years.

5/ Indicated July 1.

6/ Estimated.

Table 6.- Cigar tobacco: Production, stocks, supply, and price, United States, 1920-44

Year beginning Oct.	Production	Stocks Oct. 1 (farm-sales weight) 1/	Supply	Disappearance	Disappearance as a percentage of supply	Season average farm price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Cents
1920	223.6	360.9	584.5	215.3	36.8	22.2
1921	212.9	369.2	582.1	166.4	28.6	17.6
1922	172.6	415.7	588.3	157.8	26.8	21.5
1923	192.2	430.5	622.7	174.7	28.1	24.6
1924	180.1	448.0	628.1	202.3	32.2	19.2
1925	194.4	425.8	620.2	199.9	32.2	15.8
1926	146.5	420.3	566.8	210.6	37.2	19.1
1927	139.0	356.2	495.2	172.3	34.8	21.8
1928	162.9	322.9	485.8	163.6	33.7	20.7
1929	170.8	322.2	493.0	179.3	36.4	20.1
1930	180.8	313.7	494.5	136.5	27.6	15.9
1931	187.7	358.0	545.7	118.3	21.7	10.2
1932	150.0	427.4	577.4	163.7	28.4	7.8
1933	78.4	413.7	492.1	99.8	20.3	11.0
1934	75.1	392.3	467.4	105.4	22.6	16.6
1935	91.5	362.0	453.5	128.1	28.2	16.8
1936	104.4	325.4	429.8	127.7	29.7	18.9
1937	110.6	302.1	412.7	116.1	28.1	17.7
1938	114.3	296.6	410.9	141.5	34.4	15.3
1939	137.7	269.4	407.1	108.4	26.6	18.6
1940	144.0	298.7	442.7	137.3	31.0	17.4
1941	143.2	305.4	448.6	131.3	29.3	20.4
1942	118.6	317.3	435.9	143.3	32.9	25.8
1943 2/	108.8	292.5	401.3	4/ 123.5	4/ 30.8	37.0
1944	3/ 121.4	4/ 277.8	4/ 399.2			

Compiled from data of the War Food Administration. Stocks prior to 1929 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

1/ Stocks of continental types held by dealers and manufacturers. Complete data on farm stocks which are significant in some years and for some cigar types are not available. Stocks for types 45 and 62 are as of July 1.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ July 1 indications.

4/ Estimated.

Table 7 .- Tobacco: Unstemmed equivalent of all kinds of leaf used in the manufacture of tobacco products in the United States 1900-43

(Data for negative 32738)

Calendar year	Cigarettes	Tobacco and snuff	Cigars	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1900	13.1	262.4	105.4	380.9
1901	11.1	270.7	116.4	398.2
1902	11.8	299.2	117.4	428.4
1903	12.5	325.5	130.1	468.1
1904	13.3	334.7	127.7	475.7
1905	13.4	343.0	130.6	487.0
1906	16.1	356.3	140.3	512.7
1907	18.6	351.0	147.5	517.1
1908	20.7	359.3	130.4	510.4
1909	23.7	369.6	136.7	530.0
1910	31.3	378.4	141.1	550.8
1911	38.6	376.2	149.9	564.7
1912	47.1	382.0	149.7	578.8
1913	56.5	373.7	163.0	593.2
1914	62.2	368.3	158.7	589.2
1915	56.5	370.8	138.1	565.4
1916	78.5	384.9	148.9	612.3
1917	113.3	388.6	157.7	659.6
1918	146.1	396.1	149.8	692.0
1919	166.8	330.1	151.5	648.4
1920	146.9	324.5	168.6	640.0
1921	158.3	310.7	143.2	612.2
1922	169.6	325.5	151.7	646.8
1923	200.4	328.9	159.7	689.0
1924	217.7	322.8	153.4	693.9
1925	244.3	325.1	149.0	718.4
1926	267.6	317.4	152.4	737.4
1927	290.5	301.3	152.5	744.3
1928	310.1	293.2	151.3	754.6
1929	346.5	298.0	152.1	796.6
1930	347.9	294.0	137.9	779.8
1931	330.0	294.8	127.6	752.4
1932	299.0	286.8	104.3	690.1
1933	326.1	279.9	104.7	710.7
1934	375.4	289.0	111.1	775.5
1935	399.5	262.7	113.7	775.9
1936	453.3	267.5	126.6	847.4
1937	480.0	264.3	128.6	872.9
1938	483.8	262.7	118.8	865.3
1939	509.1	253.5	122.7	885.3
1940	535.2	260.7	126.8	922.7
1941	626.8	246.2	136.1	1,009.1
1942	754.5	235.8	140.7	1,131.1
1943 1/	864.7	231.8	133.4	1,229.9

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.

1/ Estimated.

Table 8 .- Tax-paid withdrawals of tobacco products in the United States, calendar years 1942 and 1943, and July-May 1942-43 and 1943-44 1/

Products	Calendar year			July-May		
	1942	1943	Change	1942-43	1943-44	Change
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Percent
Small cigarettes	235,840	257,741	+ 9.3	223,933	237,106	+ 5.9
Large cigarettes	3	6	2/+113.1	3	9	2/+177.1
Large cigars	6,207	5,228	- 15.8	5,553	4,491	- 19.1
Small cigars	133	128	- 3.8	117	125	+ 6.8
Snuff 3/	41,161	43,180	+ 4.9	38,758	39,105	+ 0.9
Manufactured tobacco 3/	280,524	262,456	- 6.4	245,716	230,688	- 6.1

1/ Tax-paid withdrawals include products from Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico. After January 1942 tax-paid withdrawals from Philippine Islands are not included.
2/ Based on actual, not rounded figures.
3/ Thousand pounds.

Table 9 .- Production of manufactured tobacco in the United States, calendar years 1942 and 1943, and July-April 1942-43 and 1943-44

Manufactured tobacco	Calendar year			July-April		
	1942	1943	Change	1942-43	1943-44	Change
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Smoking	174,075	161,609	- 7.2	139,164	121,646	- 12.7
Plug	54,300	59,001	+ 8.7	48,130	50,307	+ 4.5
Twist	6,069	6,327	+ 4.3	5,261	5,217	- 0.8
Fine-cut	5,083	4,533	- 10.8	4,115	3,565	- 13.4
Scrap chewing	49,608	51,796	+ 4.4	42,462	44,050	+ 3.7
Snuff	41,003	43,178	+ 5.3	35,599	35,164	- 1.2

Table 10.- Tobacco: Average yield per acre by types, United States, 1920-44

Year	Flue-cured types 11-14	Burley type 31	Maryland type 32	Fire-cured Type 21	Fire-cured Type 22	Fire-cured Type 23	Fire-cured Type 24	Dark air-cured Type 35	Dark air-cured Type 36	Dark air-cured Type 37	All cigar types 41-62
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Av. 1920-24	639	824	783	731	781	805	855	826	856	726	1,175
1920	678	789	875	780	766	780	820	819	796	755	1,250
1921	587	754	715	611	795	828	855	843	881	579	1,277
1922	630	857	770	811	763	810	893	859	893	770	1,118
1923	722	872	792	795	785	810	880	827	880	775	1,182
1924	580	849	765	660	798	795	825	782	830	750	1,048
Av. 1925-29	698	798	778	761	784	780	783	808	778	784	1,192
1925	689	806	823	751	767	776	775	806	850	795	1,270
1926	699	832	840	793	810	799	896	905	851	802	1,173
1927	750	731	818	800	749	748	646	722	649	821	1,152
1928	660	816	660	703	753	739	750	760	700	692	1,182
1929	691	807	750	760	842	840	850	850	840	810	1,182
Av. 1930-34	733	782	677	720	812	759	787	811	824	660	1,197
1930	756	740	560	615	757	700	745	784	785	585	1,170
1931	684	845	730	765	812	804	800	795	880	650	1,228
1932	605	740	775	640	794	779	775	799	825	545	1,142
1933	797	753	600	760	801	657	740	783	740	720	1,122
1934	822	831	720	820	895	856	875	893	890	800	1,322
Av. 1935-39	876	839	769	810	814	796	829	844	838	844	1,308
1935	928	794	775	870	821	795	840	839	845	900	1,330
1936	790	729	820	770	805	761	730	735	700	780	1,385
1937	875	907	650	790	846	817	850	920	900	785	1,257
1938	866	833	780	710	726	784	875	800	870	780	1,204
1939	922	931	820	910	872	824	850	925	875	975	1,365
Av. 1940-44 1/	946	977	731	851	945	926	875	983	941	831	1,381
1940	1,025	1,042	850	835	925	884	850	927	875	925	1,380
1941	905	987	775	895	950	929	900	978	975	850	1,438
1942	1,024	981	740	975	995	962	900	1,064	1,030	900	1,328
1943 2/	933	996	540	800	979	959	900	1,019	950	780	1,352
1944 3/	843	877	750	750	878	896	825	926	875	700	1,405

Compiled, 1920-28, from First Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics; 1929-40, Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics, 1942; 1941-43, from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Crop Reporting Board.

1/ Estimated.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ July 1 indication.

Table 11.- Tobacco acreages in the United States, by types, average 1936-40, annual 1942 and 1943, and 1944 prospective acreage as of July 1

Class and type	Harvested acreage			1944 acreage 2/	
	Average 1936-40	1942	1943 1/	Prospective	Change from 1943
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Total flue-cured, types 11-14	954.8	792.7	844.8	989.3	+ 17.1
Old and Middle Belt, type 11	353.3	294.0	320.0	359.0	+ 12.2
Eastern North Carolina, type 12	318.6	266.0	285.0	331.0	+ 16.1
South Carolina, type 13	177.7	151.0	157.0	187.0	+ 19.1
Georgia-Florida, type 14	105.2	81.7	82.8	112.3	+ 35.6
Total fire-cured, types 21-24	123.1	72.8	68.8	65.8	- 4.4
Virginia, type 21	22.9	13.6	12.2	14.0	+ 14.8
Ky. and Tenn., type 22	68.5	40.5	39.0	35.5	- 9.0
Ky. and Tenn., type 23	30.1	18.5	17.5	16.2	- 7.4
Henderson, type 24	1.6	.2	.1	.1	0.0
Burley, type 31	387.6	350.2	391.4	469.5	+ 20.0
Maryland, type 32	37.7	38.0	32.6	37.5	+ 15.0
Total dark air-cured, types 35-37	44.7	34.0	30.9	37.1	+ 20.1
One Sucker, type 35	22.2	16.8	16.7	20.6	+ 23.4
Green River, type 36	19.1	14.5	11.5	13.5	+ 18.4
Va. sun-cured, type 37	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.0	+ 11.1
Total cigar filler, types 41-44	43.7	43.4	38.2	39.8	+ 4.2
Pa. Seedleaf, type 41	28.5	33.6	31.4	33.3	+ 6.0
Miami Valley, types 42-44	15.2	9.8	6.8	6.5	- 4.4
Total cigar binder, types 51-56	38.8	36.3	32.7	36.2	+ 10.7
Conn. Valley Broadleaf, type 51	8.0	6.8	6.4	7.4	+ 15.6
Conn. Valley Havana Seed, type 52	7.0	7.6	6.8	7.3	+ 7.4
N. Y. and Pa. Havana Seed, type 53	1.2	1.3	.9	1.0	+ 11.1
Southern Wisconsin, type 54	12.0	9.2	8.9	9.7	+ 9.0
Northern Wisconsin, type 55	9.4	10.6	9.4	10.6	+ 12.8
Ga. and Fla. sun-grown, type 56	1.2	.8	.3	.2	- 33.3
Total cigar wrapper, types 61-62	10.1	9.6	9.6	10.4	+ 8.3
Conn. Valley Shadegrown, type 61	7.0	6.1	6.3	7.4	+ 17.5
Ga. and Fla. Shadegrown, type 62	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.0	- 9.1
Miscellaneous	.5	.2	.3	.4	+ 33.3
La. Perique, type 72	.5	.2	.3	.4	+ 33.3
Total, all types	1,641.1	1,377.2	1,449.3	1,686.0	+ 16.3

1/ Indicated May 1, 1944. 2/ Indicated July 1, 1944.